MONESES UNIFLORA VAR. RETICULATA.

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MONESES UNIFLORA (L.) Gray var. **reticulata** (Nutt.), n. comb.—In the recent revision of North American *Pyrolaceae* by Rydberg in the North American Flora (xxix. pt. 1, 29–30 (31 Aug. 1914)) Nuttall's *Moneses reticulata* (Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. ser. 2. viii. 271 (1843)) is retained as a species, a rank which in the writer's opinion is not justified by the slender distinctions separating it from *M. uniflora.* It was originally described as: "MONESES* *reticulata;* leaves roundish-ovate, dentate, reticulately and prominently veined; calyx ciliate; anthers as long as the filaments. *Pyrola uniflora.* Hooker, Flor. Bor. Am. (in part.) 2. p. 45. HAB. Shady fir woods of the Oregon, not far from the sea. Nearly allied to *M. grandiflora* DECAND; but the leaves are strongly toothed, with elevated reticulations." The differential characters which may be sifted from the descriptions in the North American Flora are: of *M. uniflora*: "leaf-blades orbicular or rounded-oval, usually rounded at the apex, acute at the base, 1–2 cm. long, crenate, not strongly veined; . . . .sepals ovate . . .; anthers 2–2.5 mm. long, about half as long as the filaments; . . . capsule 7–8 mm. in diameter." Of *M. reticulata:* "leaf-blades rounded-ovate, usually acute, 1–2.5 cm. long, rather coarsely dentate and strongly veiny . . .; sepals oval . . .; anthers nearly 3 mm. long, slightly shorter than the filaments; . . . capsule about 1 cm. in diameter."

Neither the alleged difference in sepals nor that in anthers and filaments is supported by the material examined (that in the British Museum, including the types of *M. reticulata*). *M. reticulata* has oval sepals, to be sure, but so have the great majority of specimens of *M. uniflora* from Europe and America, for example one from Massachusetts collected by Nuttall himself. The general type of sepal in *Moneses* is oval, varying slightly in breadth and sometimes with a slight tendency to ovate, but certainly never to be split into "oval" and "ovate" in accordance with any geographic lines. The anthers, which were said by Nuttall to be as long as the filaments, are described by Rydberg as "slightly shorter than the filaments." In Nuttall's types of *M. reticulata* they are in reality about half the length of the filaments, measuring 2.5 mm. in length, and are in no way different

from those of *M. uniflora* (in European material of which they measure from 1.8–3.1 mm. in length). Nor are the larger fruits ascribed to *M. reticulata* shown by the specimens examined, for these have capsules only 6–6.5 mm. in diameter, smaller than the minimum given by Rydberg for *M. uniflora.* Furthermore the reticulated venation so apparent in *M. reticulata* is by no means confined to it, but occurs frequently in specimens from both Europe and America which can only be referred to *M. uniflora.* Since *M. reticulata* can only be distinguished from *M. uniflora* by its more ovate less orbicular acute or acutish leaves serrate-dentate rather than crenate, characters by no means constant, the plant seems better treated as a variety than as a species. I have seen specimens (in the British Museum) of *M. uniflora* (L.) Gray var. *reticulata* (Nutt.) Blake from the following localities: ALASKA: Sitka, *Bongard;* BRITISH COLUMBIA: Banks Island, *Menzies;* Observatory Inlet, *Scouler* 52; Vancouver Island, district of Renfrew, 1902, *Rosendahl* 876; near Emerald Lake, alt. 1336 m., 1904, *Heacock* (*Shaw* 87a); Roger Pass, alt. 1372 m., 1904, *J. Macmillan* (*Shaw* 476); Howser Lake, alt. 762 m., 19 June 1905, *Shaw* 724a; WASHINGTON: upper valley of the Nesqually, Cascade Mts., 16 June 1894, *O. D. Allen* 67; OREGON: dark woods of the Columbia, *Nuttall* (TYPES); CALIFORNIA: near Mt. Shasta, July, *Lemmon Herbarium.*

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WEEDS GROWING IN AMHERST.

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THREE years ago I bought a little over an acre of land from the back end of the Brigham Farm fronting on the north side of Amity Street. Later Sunset Avenue was extended along the front on the east of the lot referred to. I built a house and seeded to grass the east half and occupied the house during the years 1913 and 1914.

In this time I have identified one hundred and nineteen species of weeds growing in the lawn, and on extending my search for about a block beyond this area I have added eleven others, making one hundred and thirty in all.